

## PROCLAMATION

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE  
ACCESSION OF BRITAIN'S KING.Ceremonies in London Yesterday That  
Followed Closely the Customs and  
Rites of Centuries Ago.

EDWARD PROCLAIMED KING

WITH POMP AND DISPLAY AT SEV-  
ERAL POINTS IN LONDON CITY.Procession of Heralds in Gorgeous  
Dress and a Military Pageant  
Led by Earl Roberts.

QUAINT SCENE IN OLD LONDON

WHERE A ROPE OF SILK BARRED  
PROGRESS OF THE HERALDS.Bearers of the Proclamation Admitted  
by the Lord Mayor After Chal-  
lenge and Explanation.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—London was to-day given a glimpse of medieval times. The quaint ceremonies with which King Edward VII was proclaimed at various points of the metropolis exactly followed ancient precedents. The officials purposely arranged the function an hour ahead of the published announcement, and the inhabitants, when they awoke, were surprised to find the entire way between St. James Palace and the city lined with troops. About 10,000 soldiers, life guards, horse guards, foot guards and other cavalry and infantry regiments had been brought from Aldershot and London barracks after midday. All the officers had crepe on their arms, and the drums and brass instruments were shrouded with crepe. The troops in themselves made an imposing spectacle, but they were entirely eclipsed by the strange spectacle presented by the officials of the college of arms.

The ceremony began at St. James Palace, where, at 9 o'clock, Edward VII was proclaimed King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India. The proclamation, which was read by William Henry Weldon, king-at-arms since 1894, and formerly Windsor herald, was as follows:

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call to his most merciful sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Edward, we, therefore, the lords, spiritual and temporal, of this realm, being here assembled with those of her late Majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice, consent, tongue and heart, to publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward is, now, by the death of our only lawful and rightful liege lord, Edward VII, by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India, to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble petition, beseeching God, by whom all kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal Prince Edward VII with long and happy years to reign over us."

THE KING NOT PRESENT.

The king was not present. There was a large assemblage of officials and college heralds. Among those in attendance were General Roberts and members of his headquarters staff and other army officers. There was a great concourse of people from the commencement to the close. The proclamation was greeted by a fanfare of trumpets. At the conclusion of the ceremony the band belonging to the foot guards in the Priory court played "God Save the King." The members of the King's household witnessed the ceremony from Marlborough House. On the balcony overlooking the Priory court, whence the proclamation was read, were the Duke of Norfolk and other officers of state. The balcony was draped in crimson cloth. Beside the officials in resplendent uniforms were stationed the state trumpeters. Here were seen many prominent persons, among them Sir Henry Arthur White, private solicitor to the Queen, the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family. In the yard of Marlborough House and the Priory court were stationed a large body of police, soldiers and foot guards. The foot guards acted as a guard of honor and they were posted immediately beneath the balcony.

A large crowd witnessed the ceremony. The spectators began to assemble at an early hour. The troops arrived at 8 o'clock and shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning a brilliant cavalcade passed. A brilliant cavalcade passed down the Mall and entered Priory court. It consisted of the headquarters staff, headed by the commander-in-chief of the forces, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, in full uniform, and carrying a masked baton, and Sir Evelyn Wood, the adjutant general to the forces. At 9 o'clock the court dignitaries, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, the earl-marshal, appeared on the balcony. Then the heralds blew a fanfare and the king-at-arms, Weldon, in the midst of dead silence, read the proclamation. All heads were bared and as the reading was concluded the king-at-arms, raising his three-cornered hat, cried loudly, "God save the King." The crowd took up the cry while the cheers, the fanfares of trumpets and the band playing the national anthem, made a curious medley. A third fanfare of trumpets ended the ceremony.

The officials then marched in procession from the balcony, through the palace to the ambassador's court, where a number of royal carriages had been placed by the direction of the king at the disposal of the earl-marshal. These took the officials who read the proclamation, to the city, escorted by a detachment of horse guards, forming a picturesque and gorgeous procession.

A PICTURESQUE SCENE.

The contingent from the college of arms was composed of three kings-at-arms, four heralds and eight pursuivants. The costumes of the two latter were gorgeous beyond compare. They wore tabards, garment resembling the costume of kings as depicted on playing cards. These tabards were beautifully and heavily embroidered with silk floss, the royal coat of arms, and flowers in bewildering confusion. There was the rouge dragon, the blue

mantle and the maltravers, with all the armorial bearings of that quaint old body, the college of arms, in full and solemn array. A blare of trumpets announced the progress of the cavalcade as it proceeded through Trafalgar square and the Strand.

The chief interest centered in the entrance of the herald's procession into the city at Temple Bar. The gray minarets of the law courts and the tall spires of the Strand churches, loomed, phantom-like, out of the fog, while a long, double line of over-coated troops stood, chilled and motionless along the half-deserted streets. The clocks in the law courts and St. Dunstons tolled out mournfully the quarter hours until 9:15 when, out of the gray mist, a procession of carriages forming the lord mayor's entourage. It was there that the two processions were to merge in kaleidoscopic grandeur. The lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen and mace-bearers, in scarlet, fur-trimmed robes, cocked hats, ruffled shirts, silk knee breeches and low-buckled shoes, peered out from the Cinderella-like coaches that would have been the envy of Alice in Wonderland.

Overhead, in the midst of pageantry, the great griffin, which marks the city boundary, spread its wide, fantastic wings, like some great Hindoo god. In their gold livies, the white-winged coachmen of the lord mayor looked down contemptuously upon the soldiers, herald and peer. In the olden days the veritable bar or gate separated the city from without. To-day ten strong policemen stretched a long silk rope across the thoroughfare, in honor of the city's ancient privilege.

As the clock struck the time the officer in command of the troops cried "Attention." The rifle stocks came down with a click on the asphalt pavement and two gold-laced trumpeters appeared at the griffin's side. The lord mayor and sheriffs, mace-bearers, remembrance and the white-winged coaches of the city courts left their carriages and grouped themselves together between the lines of drawn-up troops.

"WHO GOES THERE?"

Then the city marshal, who was on horseback, wearing a uniform of scarlet, gold-laced, with scarlet plumes, rode up to the barrier, and the Norroy king-at-arms, whose green and gold tabards outshone those of his colleagues, appeared at the imaginary bar. His trumpet blew a shrill blast, which the lord mayor's trumpeters answered, and then the marshal rode up to the barrier and demanded:

"Who goes there?"

The Norroy king-at-arms replied that (CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 6.)

## HOSTILE TO AMERICANS

VENEZUELA NOT DISPOSED TO ACT  
WITH FAIRNESS.Minister, Loomis's Protest Against  
Confiscation of Concessions Un-  
heeded—Filibuster Sunk.

PORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Jan. 24.—The attitude of the government of Venezuela towards the Bermudez Asphalt Company (American) is hostile for the reason that the concessions recently accorded by the government have been given to people in touch with the government and who would like to resell them to the American minister, who demanded a suspension of action on the part of the new concessionaires in taking possession of the concessions, strained relations between Venezuela and the United States result and war vessels are expected to return to Lagayra. If the Venezuelan government employ force to take possession of the asphalt lake it is believed the United States auxiliary cruiser Scorpion will land an armed force. The attitude of the Venezuelans toward Americans may be described as hostile.

No accurate details are obtainable regarding the sinking of the British sloop Maria Teresa by the Venezuelan gunboat Miranda. It is supposed the Maria Teresa was on her way from the British island of Trinidad with a cargo of arms intended for the Venezuelan revolutionists and that she was met by the Miranda, which, wishing to take possession of her, fired upon the Maria Teresa and by so doing set her on fire, after which she sank, according to one report.

Advices regarding the mutiny of Venezuelan troops in the Hoyo barracks at Caracas say that the mutineers numbered three hundred. The outbreak took place at 8 o'clock in the evening of Jan. 14 and the colonel, two officers and four men were killed. The mutineers escaped without arms by different roads and got outside the capital. Half of them were subsequently arrested near Caracas and the others were released the next day. Apparently there was no political cause for the outbreak. Inquiry shows that the men had been badly fed and were being exploited by the chiefs. The authorities of the capital seem to have been unaware of the incident.

The situation so far as it affects the Bermudez Asphalt Company grows more critical every hour. All the negroes and other laborers are menaced and impressed by the local authorities or they desert, thus leaving the plant at the asphalt lake without assistance.

The American colony in Venezuela continues to protest against the interference with which American lives and interests are regarded.

## MANY CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

Will of the Late Oswald Ottendorfer,  
of the Staats Zeitung.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The will of the late Oswald Ottendorfer, proprietor and editor of the Staats Zeitung, was filed to-day. The stock of the New York Staats Zeitung is left to his three stepdaughters, Emma Schaik, Mathilda Von Reidenstein and Anna Woerlshoff. The following bequests are made: To the New York Free Circulating Library, \$30,000; to the United Relief Fund of the Society for Ethical Culture, \$10,000; to the Charity Organization Society of New York city, \$20,000; to the Cooper Union, \$20,000; to the German Hospital and Dispensary, \$20,000; to the Isabella Helmholtz, founded by his wife, \$10,000; to the German Ladies' Society for the relief of destitute widows and Orphans and Sick Persons, \$10,000; to each employee of the New York Staats Zeitung who has been such for one year a share in proportion to his salary in a total bequest of \$50,000; to the American Museum of Natural History, \$25,000.

## CU \$40,000,000

WAR REVENUE TAXES FURTHER  
REDUCED BY THE SENATE.Complete Substitute for the House  
Bill Reported by Aldrich's Com-  
mittee on Finance.

BEER TAX LOWERED TO \$1.50

RATE ON TOBACCO, CIGARS AND  
SNUFF ALSO REDUCED.Stamps Taken Off Telegrams, Express  
Receipts and Telephone Messages  
and Restored on Bank Checks.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY BILL

WHAT THE CONFEREES OF THE  
TWO HOUSES AGREED TO.Chairman Hull's Statement—Hull's  
Gold Standard Bill Reported—  
Doings of Indianians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate committee on finance, to-day reported the war revenue reduction bill back to the Senate. The committee reports a complete substitute for the bill as it passed the house. Senator Aldrich made a statement, explaining the changes which are as follows:

"Stamp taxes repealed—Promissory notes, mortgages, bills of lading for export, powers of attorney, protest, warehouse receipts, telegraphic dispatches, telephone messages, passage tickets costing less than \$30; express receipts, freight receipts, bonds, except bonds of indemnity; legacies to religious, charitable, literary or educational institutions.

"Special taxes repealed—Commercial brokers, reduced—Conveyances, insurance, bankers, capital, proprietary medicines, cigars, tobacco and beer."

The statement says that having always in view the revenue requirements of the government, the purpose of the committee has been to repeal such of the taxes imposed by the war revenue act of 1898 as are most annoying and burdensome to taxpayers, to retain such as would be kept as a permanent part of our revenue system or at least retained until all war taxes can be repealed, and to reduce others as fairly and equitably as possible by some general plan of reduction. Pursuing this general plan, it has been possible to reduce the taxes affected approximately one-half.

Taking the estimates of the Treasury Department as a basis the reduction of revenue effected by the bill will be nearly \$40,000,000, a reduction somewhat less than was produced by the bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

## BEER AND TOBACCO.

The committee's substitute provisions in regard to the cigars, tobacco, beer, etc., are as follows: "That on and after July 1, 1901, the internal revenue tax on cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand shall be \$3.30 per thousand; that on and after July 1, 1901, there shall be a discount of 25 per cent. on all sales by collectors to brewers and manufacturers of tobacco and snuff upon the stamps provided for the payment of internal revenue taxes upon beer and manufactured tobacco and snuff, provided that the discount allowed to brewers upon beer stamps shall be in lieu of the discount of 7 1/2 per cent. allowed by the act of June 18, 1898." The effect is to reduce the beer tax to \$1.50 per barrel and on snuff and tobacco to 9 cents a pound.

There is a general reduction on the tax on insurance policies and renewals, and it is provided that in lieu of the present taxes special taxes shall be imposed to be paid by the insurance companies as follows:

Life Insurance Companies—Four cents on the amount insured for each \$100 or fraction of every policy. This provision is modified by the following proviso: "That in all policies for life insurance only, issued on the industrial or other weekly or monthly payment plan of insurance, the tax to be paid shall be 20 per centum of the amount of the first weekly premium, or 5 per centum of the first monthly premium; and provided further that the provision of this section shall not apply to any fraternal, beneficial society or order, or farmers' purely local co-operative company or association, or employees' relief association, operated on a lodge system or local co-operative plan, organized and conducted solely by members thereof, for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit."

Marine, inland, fire, casualty, fidelity and guaranty insurance companies—Quarter of 1 per cent. of the gross premium receipts. "Purely co-operative or mutual fire insurance companies" to be exempted.

All insurance companies are to be required to make annual returns to the commission of internal revenue; the returns required being such as will enable the commission to levy and collect from the companies the taxes required to be paid by them.

In case of nonpayment of the special taxes levied against insurance companies it is provided that the delinquent company shall besides being liable for the payment of double the amount of such special tax, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon prosecution thereof shall pay a fine of not more than \$500. The commissioner of internal revenue is authorized to examine books and accounts of companies he suspects are making false returns.

The rate on conveyances, including deeds to land, is materially reduced. In the existing law all deeds covering values exceeding \$100 are taxed at the rate of fifty cents. The Senate committee removes the tax on all deeds where valuations are below \$250 and makes the tax rate twenty-five instead of fifty cents. For each additional \$500 above \$250 the tax is to be twenty-five cents.

The tax on bankers is fixed at the rate of \$1 on each \$1,000 of capital and surplus used by them.

## PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Section 29 of the existing law pertaining to proprietary articles, including drugs, perfumeries, etc., is practically rewritten. The language of the first portion of the section is allowed to stand, except that perfumeries and cosmetics are eliminated. The provision, as reported, provides that

no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any unaccompanied drug or chemical wherein the person making, uttering, or vending the same does not have or claim to have an exclusive right to the making or preparing of the same, or does not have or claim to have any proprietary right in the exclusive or special use of the name or title thereof, or upon any unaccompanied drug or chemical, not made, uttered or vended under any letters patent issued in this or any foreign country; nor upon medicines compounded according to pharmacopoeia formulas or where the formula is printed on the package, nor upon physicians' individual prescriptions.

In the rates of taxation on proprietary articles as fixed in schedule B of the existing law there are material reductions and various other changes, including the elimination from the tax list of all perfumeries and cosmetics, chewing gums and substitutes thereof and sparkling or other bottled wines. On patent medicine the tax is reduced to 1-10 of 1 cent on articles the retail price of which does not exceed 10 cents. An additional tax of 1-20 of 1 cent is fixed on each additional 5 cents value or fractional part thereof.

A separate section exempts bequests or legacies for uses of religious, literary, charitable or educational purposes from taxation under this law, and it makes the provision retroactive on all such legacies on which the tax has not been collected. Most of the articles upon which the existing tax is repealed were included in the House list, the difference being that the Senate committee's list is not so long or numerous as that of the House. Among the taxes which the House removed entirely but upon which the Senate committee did not act, and which therefore remain are the following: Custom house brokers, proprietors of theaters, circuses and other places of amusement, bank checks, drafts or bills of exchange, brokers' contracts and manifests for custom house entry. All these taxes are left as in the existing law. The Senate provision in regard to the steamship passage tickets (CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 4.)

## CARRIE NATION'S WAR

LEADER OF THE KANSAS W. C. T. U.  
CRUSADERS MEETS THE ENEMY.Has a Tilt in the Streets of Enter-  
prise with Female Friends of  
Saloonists and Is Whipped.

IS NOT DAUNTED, HOWEVER

WILL PROCEED TO HOPE TO-DAY  
AND WRECK MORE "JOINTS."Declines to Act in "Ten Nights in a  
Barroom" at \$75 a Week—Says  
She Is Not After Notoriety.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 24.—Mrs. Carrie Nation left Enterprise to-night for Hope, Kan., where she will hold a temperance meeting to-morrow. There are two saloons there. She will go to Kansas City, Kan., Saturday. A dispatch from Enterprise to-night says the wrecking of the saloon there is complete, not a whole bottle remaining in the place.

Mrs. Nation, who had Mrs. Schilling arrested for attacking her, to-day told Mrs. Schilling she would forgive her if she begged her pardon. The saloon keeper's wife refused, whereupon Mrs. Nation said she would send her to the penitentiary. Mrs. Nation has sent for County Attorney Smith to bring criminal proceedings against Mrs. Schilling, and says she will prosecute her to the utmost.

"I am receiving many invitations to visit towns," said Mrs. Nation to-night, "and I am much encouraged. The work must go on in every State, and I am confident that we can do it that way."

"I have received an invitation to go on the stage in Chicago in 'Ten Nights in a Barroom,' at \$75 a week, but will not accept it, as it is not notoriety; I am after Women in Wichita are organizing and are demanding the closing of saloons there. If it is not done they will smash them worse than I did."

Mrs. Nation, late last night, gave up the idea of prosecuting her assailants. She says she has telegrams from Hope offering help and that she will clean out the saloons there to-morrow.

## MRS. NATION BATTERED.

Assaulted in the Street by Women  
Friends of Saloon Keepers.

ENTERPRISE, Kan., Jan. 24.—There was a street fight here to-day between women, led, on one side, by Mrs. Carrie Nation, the saloon wrecker, with a following of W. C. T. U. women, and on the other by Mrs. John Schilling, wife of the manager of the saloon wrecked yesterday, backed by a dozen women, who championed the saloons. As a result Mrs. Nation swore out warrants against Mrs. Schilling and her husband and Mrs. William Bittner, charging them with assault, and Mayor Hoffman swore out a warrant against Mrs. Nation, charging her with disturbing the peace. All were arrested but later were released on bond.

At 10 o'clock to-day, Mrs. Nation, in company with several W. C. T. U. leaders, entered a store near William Schook's saloon, which is still unsmashed. Mrs. Nation, apparently to give him warning, sent for Schook. He complied, but before many words were exchanged between the two she was assaulted by a crowd of women, partisans of the saloons. A general fight between the women ensued, during which a woman, heavily veiled, rained blow after blow upon Mrs. Nation with a horsewhip. Men drawn to the scene offered no aid to either side. Cries were uttered only when the police interfered and took the party to the station. Mrs. Nation was badly bruised. The case was concluded promptly. Mrs. Nation was found not guilty of disturbing the peace and was released. The cases of the three women arrested on complaint of Mrs. Nation were continued until to-morrow. Mrs. Nation declares she will swear out additional warrants against these women charging them with attempt to kill.

"I am going to finish my work," said Mrs. Nation, determinedly, and to-day the chief of police swore in a dozen extra police. Mrs. Nation was the son of Harry Harris, manager of the Lansing-Harris Coal and Grain Company, of this city. Mr. Harris received a letter from his son from

## EDITOR EXILED

GEORGE T. RICE TO BE DEPORTED  
TO THE UNITED STATES.Found to Be a "Dangerous Incendiary  
and a Menace to the Military Sit-  
uation" at Manila.

LIBELED A NAVAL OFFICER

BY ACCUSING HIM OF CHARGING EX-  
CESSIVE PILOTAGE FEES.Also with Pocketing Part of the  
Money Alleged to Have Been  
Illegally Collected.

CHARGES FOUND TO BE FALSE

AND DEPORTATION OF THE EDITOR  
ORDERED BY MACARTHUR.Insurgent Filipinos Sent to Guam on  
the Solace—Over One Hundred  
Rebels Slain in a Fight.

MANILA, Jan. 24.—General MacArthur has ordered the deportation to the United States of George T. Rice, editor of the Daily Bulletin, a marine journal. Rice will sail on the Pennsylvania next Monday. The order characterizes him as a "dangerous incendiary and a menace to the military situation." Rice's offense was the publication of allegations that Lieutenant Commander William Braumersreuther, captain of the port, had charged excessive pilotage and moorage fees, a percentage of which he kept for himself. The report of Major Mills, inspector general, who investigated the allegations, completely exonerated the captain of the port and indicted the editor and the merchants who had given him information and who had misled him by figuring the rates upon the net instead of the gross tonnage, the latter being specified under the Spanish laws.

Rice was summoned to the office of the Governor General's military secretary and was called on to promise that he would publish no more such articles. He declined to give such a pledge, but insisted that the article was truthful and took up a defiant attitude when threatened with deportation. The deportation order was then issued, and Rice is now awaiting the departure of the Pennsylvania. When seen in jail to-day, he reiterated his statement that the charges were true, and declared that in any event, the severity of the sentence was unwarranted.

Rice came originally from Red Wing, Minn., and was formerly a member of the Minnesota Volunteers.

## Departure of Filipinos for Guam.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A cablegram received to-day at the Navy Department from Admiral Remy, at Manila, announces the departure of the hospital ship Solace for Guam with ten Filipino political prisoners, deported by order of General MacArthur and charged with having agitated and abetted the movements in the Philippines.

## FILIPINOS SLAIN.

Over 100 Killed in a Fight with a  
Small Force of Americans.

MANILA, Jan. 24.—Lieutenant Steele, with ten men of the Forty-third Regiment and seven native soldiers, fought a fierce battle with a large force of Filipinos at Tanaguna, island of Leyte, Jan. 9, which resulted in the killing of over one hundred insurgents. Private Edward McGugle, of Company M, was killed. The situation in the island of Samar since the increase of troops has been quiet. Lukan's forces are hiding.

## Taxation of Lands.

MANILA, Jan. 24.—The hearing of the municipal government bill to-day developed an attempt on the part of the prominent Filipinos to secure a delay of two years before taxing land where the owners are unable to cultivate on account of the dangerous situation in the fighting territory. The bill originally deferred taxation for a year. The Commissioners adopted an amendment providing that land-owners who are not implicated in the insurrection after March, and who prove that the unsettled conditions prevented working land, be exempted for the second year.

## Brewer Not Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Adjutant General Corbin received a cable message to-day from General MacArthur in response to his inquiry as to the case of First Lieutenant Richard H. Brewer, of the Twenty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, who was reported to have been buried alive by the Filipinos. General MacArthur says that young Brewer and Sergeant Schneider, of his regiment, disappeared Sept. 11 last, and neither has since been heard from, notwithstanding the most constant and diligent search, and it is feared they were murdered by the insurgents.

## Transport Indiana Leaves Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Adjutant General Corbin has received a cable message from General MacArthur, saying that the transport Indiana, believed to carry the Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, sailed from Manila to-day for San Francisco.

## SUICIDE OF AN ARTIST.

Body Found in the Seine Identified as  
That of an American.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The remains of a young man of refined features, which have been in the morgue since Jan. 12, when they were found floating in the Seine, have been identified as those of Langrel Hays, an artist well known in the American colony. He lived at the Hotel de France, and made a precarious living by the brush. It is believed discouragement led to his suicide.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—Thomas L. Harris was the correct name of the supposed suicide. He was the son of Harry Harris, manager of the Lansing-Harris Coal and Grain Company, of this city. Mr. Harris received a letter from his son from

Paris a month ago and at that time the boy was well. Thomas Harris was twenty-four years old and had been in Paris for a year and a half, studying art. The young man's full name was Thomas Langrel Harris. He was eccentric and it is believed he changed the spelling of his name. Harris created rather a sensation among Americans in London by his bold bids for fame and fortune and his extraordinary ability to meet noted persons in the literary and artistic world.

## MONTREAL'S FIRE.

About Thirty Buildings Destroyed  
and Two Lives Probably Lost.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24.—To-day business was practically stagnated in Montreal as a result of the disastrous fire which took place in the center portion of the city, which is a scene of desolation. The Board of Trade walls are still standing, but the building is otherwise destroyed, though it was supposed to be fireproof. The other buildings are masses of ice and charred ruins. The total loss will be \$2,500,000. The insurance amounts to \$2,025,000, divided among thirty-three British, American and Canadian companies. Altogether about thirty buildings, chiefly wholesale warehouses, occupied by some of the leading firms of Montreal, were destroyed, together with their valuable stocks. A man named Rosen, a tailor, and another man named Wilson are missing, and it is now feared they perished.

## NEGRO SHOT TO PIECES.

He Was Charged with Attempting to  
Assault a Farmer's Wife.

MINDEN, La., Jan. 24.—At Doylines, a station on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad, about ten miles from here, a young negro named Larkington attempted a criminal assault on the wife of a young farmer named Eldon Walker, but was frightened away. To-day he was identified by Mrs. Walker and in charge of several citizens was being brought to the Minden jail when the party was overtaken and the negro shot to pieces by a crowd of men. This happened in the same neighborhood where a negro was burned for the same crime about two years ago.

## PREPARING TO ATTACK

CREEK INDIANS ARE MOVING ON  
THE TOWN OF BRISTOW.Special Deputy Marshals Are Being  
Sworn In—Choctaw Revolt Af-  
fects About 2,600 Tribesmen.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Jan. 24.—On learning that General Lee has ordered a detachment of cavalry from Fort Reno to the scene of the Indian uprising in the Creek nation, the Creeks have sent out light horsemen all over the five tribes country, appealing to those dissatisfied to join them against the soldiers.

Governor Brown, of the Seminoles, has appealed to the authorities here for aid, as a number of his tribe threaten to join the Creeks and it is said that within twenty-four hours they will number over 1,000 armed Indians in defense against the soldiers.

The Creek uprising is assuming more dangerous proportions. Marshal Bennett has just received a telegram from Bristow, I. T., announcing that 600 armed Creeks, stationed two miles from there, are preparing to attack the town, and pleading for protection. Marshal Bennett and Agent Shoefield are swearing in large numbers of deputies, whom they are forwarding to the scene of the trouble. It is feared they will reach the town too late, and the mayor of Bristow has been instructed to swear in the militia to protect the town. The soldiers are being hurried from Fort Reno to the seat of trouble, but they will not reach Bristow before to-morrow night, as they will arrive at Henrietta first and go overland. Indian Agent Shoefield will ask for more help. It is found that one company of cavalry cannot handle the situation, for the Indians are dividing into bands of 100. Marshal Bennett, with six deputies, is about to leave for Bufaula, where Crazy Snake was seen to-day, and will attempt his capture. The Snake band is within three miles of Bristow, and is reported to have whittled two white men. The Dawes commission fears for the safety of its party of appraisers, headed by Representative Hackbush, of Leavenworth, Kan., in the Wetumpka district. Nothing has been heard from them for two days.

## Militia Held in Readiness.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 24.—A telegram received here to-night says Governor Barnes has asked Colonel Hoffman to go to Guthrie to be ready to take charge of the militia, which may be ordered to Chandler, Stroud and other towns bordering on the Indian Territory, before morning. The military company at Shawnee had been ordered to make ready for duty at a moment's notice.

## UPRISING IS STRONGER.

The Choctaws Claim to Have 2,600  
Warriors in Armed Revolt.

SOUTH MALESTER, I. T., Jan. 24.—Yesterday's reports of a Choctaw uprising are fully confirmed. Scouts sent out from this city last night report that the disaffected Choctaws have a number of the Creek Snakes among them and they have been quietly organizing and arming for some time. They call themselves the Choctaw Snakes. They comprise all those Indians who are opposed to allotment, and the conflict is between them and the treaty Indians. While noncombatants are not in danger, it is stated that the Snakes have planned to destroy all the railroads in their nation by burning bridges and section houses on a preconcerted night. They have deposed Gov. Dukes and issued an order to all citizens to cease leasing or renting to whites. The first offense they will punish with fifty lashes, they say; cars will be cut off for the second offense and death will be the penalty for the third. They have organized and have leaders in every Choctaw county and claim to have a membership of 2,600.

United States Marshal Grady has sent the leaders word that arrests will follow the first violation of the law, no matter what may be the result. He has wired the department for permission to swear in special deputies, and if this is granted he says he will be able to handle them and will not ask for troops.

Latest reports say the Choctaw rebels (CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 3.)

## DATE IS FIXED

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FUNERAL TO  
TAKE PLACE NEXT WEEK.Body Will Be Removed from Osborne  
House to Windsor on Feb. 1 and  
the Obsequies Will Be on Feb. 2.

MILITARY IN CHARACTER

TROOPS WILL PARTICIPATE AT HER  
LATE MAJESTY'S DESIRE.King Edward at Cowes, Where He  
Was Greeted by Emperor William  
and Given a Royal Salute.

FLURRY AT RAILWAY STATION

WHILE HIS MAJESTY WAS ENTRAIN-  
ING FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.Harmless Lunatic Tried to Present a  
Letter in Person and Was Handed  
Over to the Police.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Queen Victoria will be given a military funeral. This was the wish of her late Majesty. The funeral will be held at Windsor Castle on Feb. 2, and the body will not be removed from Osborne House, Isle of Wight, before Feb. 1. Some of the details were arranged when the King reached Cowes yesterday.

It is understood the body of Queen Victoria will arrive in London on the morning of Feb. 2, and be taken across the metropolis to Paddington. Troops will line the streets. The coffin will be placed on a gun carriage and draped with flags. On arriving at Paddington station it will be transferred to a train for Windsor, finally reaching St. George's Chapel about noon, where a magnificent funeral service will be held. It is understood that the progress of the body of the Queen through London will be an imposing military pageant and that members of